CENSUS BULLETIN.

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June 5, 1902.

AGRICULTURE.

INDIANA.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,

Director of the Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in bulletin form, the statistics of agriculture in the state of Indiana, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. This section requires that—

The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tource, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next proceding the enumeration.

A "farm," as defined by the Twelfth Census, includes all the land under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It includes also the house in which the farmer resides and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations.

The farms of Indiana, June 1, 1900, numbered 221,897, and were valued at \$841,735,340. Of this amount \$154,101,880, or 18.3 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$687,633,460, or 81.7 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$27,330,370, and that of live stock, \$109,550,761. These values, added to that of farms, give \$978,616,471, the "total value of farm property."

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of all such products, together with the

value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$204,450,196, of which amount \$81,947,922, or 40.1 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and \$122,502,274, or 59.9 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products. The "total value of farm products" for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by \$109,690,934, or 115.8 per cent. A part of this increase is doubtless due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in 1890.

The value of "net farm products" or the "gross farm income" is obtained by deducting the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers from the "total value of farm products." In 1899, the reported value of products fed was \$48,469,400, leaving \$155,980,796 as the gross farm income for that year. The ratio which this latter amount bears to the "total value of farm property" is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For Indiana in 1899 it was 15.9 per cent.

As no reports of expenditures for taxes, interest, insurance, feed for live stock, and similar items have been obtained by any census, no statement of net farm income can be given.

The statistics presented in this bulletin will be treated in greater detail in the report on agriculture in the United States. The present publication is designed to present a summarized advance statement for Indiana.

Very respectfully,

L. G. Powers.

Chief Statistician for Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIANA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Indiana has a total land area of 35,910 square miles, or 22,982,400 acres, of which 21,619,623 acres, or 94.1 per cent, are included in farms.

The surface of the state is an undulating plain, broken by rugged hills in a portion of the south central section and by a few sand hills near Lake Michigan. In the west and northwest are broad areas of fertile prairies, with rich, black soil. The numerous streams afford excellent drainage. The more important rivers are the Wabash, White, Kankakee, and Whitewater. The Ohio forms the southern boundary.

By an extensive system of drainage, the waters of numerous swamps and ponds have been removed, and the black, alluvial soil, forming their beds, converted into rich agricultural lands.

The soil throughout the state is generally suitable for the cultivation of the principal agricultural products of the temperate zone and is nearly everywhere very fertile and productive.

Owing to the numerous cities in the state, and the proximity of Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville, there is an excellent market. The superior transportation facilities supplied by the railroads have contributed largely to the development of the agricultural interests of the state.

The raising of blooded stock has grown to be a very important industry.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The following table gives, by decades since 1850, the number of farms, the total and average acreage, and the per cent of farm land improved.

TABLE 1.-FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE: 1850 TO 1900.

	Number	NUM	Per cent			
YEAR,	of farms,	Total.	Improved.	Unim- proved.	Average.	of farm land im- proved.
1900	221, 897 198, 167 194, 013 161, 289 131, 826 93, 896	21, 619, 623 20, 362, 516 20, 420, 983 18, 119, 648 16, 888, 292 12, 793, 422	16,680,358 15,107,482 13,933,738 10,104,279 8,242,183 5,046,548	4, 989, 265 5, 255, 084 6, 487, 245 8, 015, 869 8, 146, 109 7, 746, 879	97. 4 102. 8 105. 8 112. 8 124. 3 186. 3	77. 2 74. 2 68. 2 55. 8 50. 3

Between 1850 and 1900 the number of farms more than doubled, and during the last decade there was a gain of 23,730, or 12.0 per cent. The total acreage of farm land

has increased only 69.0 per cent since 1850, and consequently the average size of farms shows a gradual decrease. The most marked change shown in the table is in the acreage of improved farm land, indicating a steady increase in the percentage of the total area actually cultivated. The comparatively small increase in the last decade is doubtless due to a more strict interpretation of the term "improved land" in 1900, than in previous census years.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Table 2 presents a summary of the principal statistics relating to farm property and products for each census year, beginning with 1850.

TABLE 2.—VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND OF FARM PRODUCTS: 1850 TO 1000.

YEAR.	Total value of farm property.	Land, improve- ments, and buildings.	Imple- ments and machinery.	Live stock.	Farm prod- uots,1
1900 1890 1880 1870 ² 1860 1850	\$978, 616, 471 869, 322, 787 726, 781, 857 736, 257, 562 409, 025, 611 165, 568, 172	\$841, 735, 340 754, 789, 110 635, 236, 111 634, 804, 189 356, 712, 175 186, 385, 173	\$27, 830, 370 21, 172, 255 20, 476, 988 17, 676, 591 10, 457, 897 6, 704, 444	\$109, 550, 761 98, 361, 422 71, 068, 758 88, 776, 782 41, 855, 539 22, 478, 555	\$204, 450, 196 94, 759, 262 114, 707, 082 8 122, 914, 302

¹ For year preceding that designated.

² Values for 1870 were reported in depreciated currency. To reduce to specie basis of other years, they must be diminished one-fifth.

³ Includes betterments and additions to live stock.

Since 1850 the total value of farm property has increased \$813,048,299, and in the last ten years, \$109,293,684. The increase in the value of land, improvements, and buildings was \$86,946,280, or 11.5 per cent; in that of implements and machinery, \$6,158,115, or 29.1 per cent; and in that of live stock, \$16,189,339, or 17.3 per cent.

The value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that reported for 1889 by \$109,690,984, or 115.8 per cent. Part of this increase, and of that in implements and machinery and in live stock, is doubtless the result of a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in 1890. The values of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, which were not reported in 1890, amounted in 1900 to \$48,882,256, or nearly forty-five per cent of the gain in value of farm products over the value reported ten years before.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

Table 8 gives an exhibit of general agricultural statistics by counties.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOOK, AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY COUNTIES.

	NUMBER C	F FARMS.	ACRES IN	V FARMS.	v.	ALUES OF FAR	M PROPERTY			EXPEND	ITURES.
COUNTIES.	Total.	With build- ings.	Total.	Improved.	Land and improve- ments (ex- cept build- ings).	Buildings.	Imple- ments and machinery.	Live stock,	Value of products not fed to live stock.	Labor.	Fertili- zers.
The State	221,897	214, 721	21, 619, 623	16, 680, 358	\$687,633,460	\$154, 101, 880	\$27,830,370	\$109,550,761	\$155,980,796	\$9, 685, 540	\$1,553,710
Adams	2,462	2,425	209, 576	170, 694	7, 384, 560	1, 986, 070	449,030	1,346,384	1,861,748	80, 560	4,000
	4,362	4,249	897, 235	294, 859	14, 565, 350	4, 707, 320	788,620	2,292,915	8,187,199	252, 770	5,580
	2,481	2,829	254, 051	202, 272	9, 199, 790	1, 765, 650	313,830	1,068,312	1,885,835	159, 000	28,310
	1,851	1,313	249, 904	237, 650	14, 228, 890	1, 588, 280	818,560	1,836,819	2,790,272	227, 100	8,970
	1,395	1,296	103, 828	83, 555	8, 746, 880	728, 140	144,050	627,682	797,078	29, 760	260
Boone Brown Carroll Cars Clark		8, 450 1, 765 2, 850 2, 581 2, 014	264, 150 178, 971 231, 616 251, 591 216, 526	228, 691 104, 504 188, 340 200, 115 152, 648	11,515,900 1,446,560 9,564,940 9,913,850 4,604,390	2,889,900 431,130 1,952,510 2,251,140 1,329,000	419,500 102,700 346,110 396,530 228,550	2,187,401 435,569 1,463,009 1,537,462 708,829	2, 669, 800 581, 886 2, 153, 435 2, 284, 155 1, 024, 978	82, 100 10, 110 88, 850 160, 220 98, 980	5,530 12,720 8,090 2,860 48,030
Clay		2,889	212, 036	165, 558	6, 400, 540	1, 441, 540	271,120	981, 415	1, 294, 500	62, 660	15,050
Clinton		2,889	251, 246	218, 544	11, 770, 780	2, 343, 140	451,440	1,884, 658	2, 692, 926	180, 970	6,800
Crawford		1,859	177, 552	103, 112	1, 267, 360	488, 030	113,390	394, 016	562, 225	28, 980	24,570
Davies		2,880	259, 644	223, 610	6, 589, 430	1, 197, 660	271,750	1,126, 369	1, 480, 599	79, 300	5,930
Dearborn		2,063	182, 681	138, 129	3, 845, 130	1, 762, 430	265,750	680, 166	1, 087, 088	81, 060	25,840
Decatur		1,870	229, 899	184, 309	7, 828, 110	1, 598, 360	284, 880	1,310,930	1, 833, 965	123, 040	42,580
Dekalb		2,517	222, 181	178, 756	7, 202, 220	2, 334, 010	887, 940	1,226,494	1, 798, 171	105, 560	4,560
Dehware		2,798	246, 696	205, 970	10, 636, 750	2, 188, 970	983, 940	1,805,781	2, 780, 665	128, 880	8,280
Dubois		2,181	266, 195	178, 818	4, 368, 820	1, 355, 400	282, 270	778,398	1, 219, 299	70, 190	72,710
Elkhart		3,241	279, 019	230, 530	11, 604, 020	3, 451, 290	523, 070	1,537,105	2, 832, 060	145, 710	6,820
Fayette		1,048	132, 695	105, 225	4, 391, 760	965, 720	169,090	711, 465	1, 184, 741	64, 830	22, 680
Floyd		1,194	81, 594	53, 901	2, 026, 510	776, 300	127,610	271, 073	602, 448	59, 870	29, 460
Fountain		2,099	245, 151	196, 288	9, 581, 980	1, 676, 040	312,390	1, 414, 361	1, 896, 847	126, 510	2, 450
Franklin		2,100	240, 175	162, 983	4, 467, 480	1, 516, 260	260,520	870, 425	1, 355, 498	79, 660	29, 190
Fulton		2,426	222, 812	173, 538	7, 320, 900	1, 474, 660	278,210	1, 208, 383	1, 425, 365	52, 670	4, 510
Gibson Grant Greene Hamilton Hancock		2,850 2,864 8,865 3,023 2,151	278, 830 248, 194 832, 759 243, 105 186, 830	242, 145 207, 474 269, 545 202, 912 157, 114	9,090,930 10,586,710 6,767,150 10,850,210 8,463,460	1,708,980 2,188,860 1,352,080 2,256,540 1,749,910	338, 100 400, 030 268, 220 404, 040 281, 930	1, 222, 651 1, 704, 555 1, 452, 370 1, 789, 251 1, 188, 422	2, 146, 732 2, 272, 178 1, 713, 102 2, 403, 415 1, 938, 984	185, 720 104, 250 85, 200 98, 300 95, 570	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{21,810} \\ \textbf{7,580} \\ \textbf{21,710} \\ \textbf{4,890} \\ \textbf{16,750} \end{array}$
Harrison Hendricks Henry Honyard Huntington		3, 122 2, 750 2, 553 2, 606 2, 527	291, 587 259, 875 245, 090 185, 082 283, 709	190, 768 194, 194 206, 789 158, 402 188, 330	3, 684, 780 10, 324, 880 9, 913, 390 8, 426, 320 7, 502, 670	1, 283, 370 2, 130, 490 2, 376, 780 1, 905, 880 2, 180, 650	299, 650 887, 250 970, 680 837, 710 852, 600	707, 426 1,984,041 1,657,670 1,369,191 1,275,250	1, 289, 050 2, 589, 154 2, 416, 428 1, 781, 267 1, 960, 904	78, 790 122, 470 140, 180 96, 550 88, 070	97, 090 14, 710 16, 970 5, 170 4, 020
Jackson	2,813	2, 695	303, 710	209, 153	6, 472, 670	1,456,450	290,540	1,010,658	1, 608, 186	110, 360	24,710
	1,870	1, 811	888, 857	235, 847	9, 544, 310	1,194,130	252,890	1,564,304	1, 750, 910	143, 550	820
	2,848	2, 722	231, 150	186, 842	7, 270, 180	1,712,750	333,630	1,330,672	1, 950, 154	65, 400	8,820
	2,529	2, 486	218, 166	146, 087	3, 237, 220	1,185,380	219,910	754,556	1, 118, 679	59, 630	58,940
	2,135	2, 076	226, 014	161, 751	8, 249, 570	1,027,190	204,090	713,195	916, 772	58, 460	44,310
Johnson Knox Kosciusko Lagrange Lake	2,683 8,532 2,145 1,702	1,994 2,605 8,429 2,095 1,650	194, 624 805, 966 822, 179 233, 201 238, 568	159, 269 249, 608 240, 069 176, 709 173, 841	8,813,100 9,972,470 10,896,170 7,925,510 9,559,840	1,586,930 1,695,930 2,582,670 2,021,420 1,595,080	289, 080 875, 480 897, 500 828, 510 287, 710	1,238,780 1,421,483 1,854,350 1,197,162 1,286,222	1,960,935 2,441,242 2,204,419 1,514,726 1,556,745	115, 270 211, 180 112, 310 113, 770 135, 590	22, 670 4, 580 5, 200 3, 940 9, 380
Laporte		2,518	343, 450	261, 294	11, 225, 020	2, 476, 200	347, 880	1, 284, 711	1,640,650	169, 140	6,080
Lawrence		2,154	266, 945	168, 575	8, 163, 640	898, 520	153, 840	866, 159	1,058,423	51, 760	28,880
Madison		3,240	278, 956	282, 512	12, 572, 970	2, 303, 470	418, 310	1, 977, 052	2,809,408	128, 890	5,780
Marion		3,317	242, 644	199, 235	18, 254, 090	3, 997, 750	500, 700	1, 520, 712	8,467,591	841, 390	86,020
Marshall		2,828	262, 759	198, 378	8, 744, 490	2, 405, 670	856, 890	1, 861, 629	1,638,829	85, 180	1,770
Martin Miami Nonroe Montgomery Morgan	2,897 2,242 2,895 2,544	1, 895 2, 337 2, 145 2, 829 2, 455	201, 006 232, 465 237, 552 811, 670 244, 694	189, 659 185, 621 149, 722 238, 954 168, 402	2, 220, 370 9, 199, 280 8, 175, 490 12, 875, 610 6, 135, 440	610,950 2,182,810 1,049,040 2,681,910 1,229,260	188, 330 862, 040 223, 820 879, 420 214, 030	646, 285 1, 608, 267 783, 927 2, 150, 260 1, 147, 619	742, 898 2, 202, 703 928, 648 2, 544, 561 1, 705, 705	12,620 137,480 49,240 147,270 95,460	12, 620 4, 650 22, 590 3, 180 14, 880
Newton	1,113	1, 056	245, 557	195, 190	10, 020, 180	993, 860	207, 700	1,183,648	1,618,580	182, 190	450
Noble	2,459	2, 399	249, 812	186, 040	8, 543, 100	2, 257, 160	263, 800	1,512,057	1,566,879	128, 540	2, 320
Ohio	551	586	52, 486	42, 048	1, 203, 110	378, 270	50, 790	196,588	834,952	19, 530	7, 700
Orange	2,392	2, 382	247, 668	160, 648	2, 443, 500	905, 350	151, 380	652,178	807,427	34, 770	80, 250
Owen	2,186	2, 047	246, 748	164, 489	3, 476, 210	1, 026, 810	220, 080	828,475	882,341	87, 190	16, 800
Parke Perry Perry Pil'e Porter Posey	2,303	2,199	256, 647	168, 680	6, 851, 750	1,363,910	262, 430	1,266,956	1, 378, 495	95, 110	2,140
	2,054	2,017	217, 316	108, 359	1, 643, 360	567,390	135, 990	470,005	679, 121	89, 140	84,490
	2,685	2,610	200, 724	172, 689	8, 861, 750	963,220	236, 900	871,813	1, 266, 045	71, 000	22,220
	1,922	1,800	238, 788	180, 724	7, 616, 440	1,711,140	295, 770	1,204,990	1, 394, 862	95, 500	2,580
	2,167	2,101	283, 797	204, 277	8, 660, 240	1,769,770	379, 780	908,600	1, 935, 103	208, 640	5,440
Pulaski	1,945	1,871	241, 475	168, 358	5, 886, 880	930, 810	225, 430	995, 584	1, 054, 757	49, 020	1,890
Putnam	2,883	2,781	801, 089	206, 070	8, 076, 480	1, 813, 480	271, 300	1,726, 252	1, 865, 551	72, 620	8,910
Randolph	3,448	3,818	283, 017	227, 290	10, 085, 030	2, 213, 470	457, 650	1,426, 852	2, 562, 888	77, 540	11,060
Ripley	2,985	2,876	270, 974	199, 212	4, 255, 640	1, 663, 490	314, 460	979, 824	1, 349, 877	80, 980	70,210
Rush	2,267	2,218	254, 870	211, 724	12, 054, 150	2, 083, 780	862, 160	1,759, 917	2, 857, 326	186, 500	86,870
St. Joseph	2,598	2,519	266,707	210,597	12, 691, 270	2,603,030	889, 220	1,154,047	1, 845, 667	150, 560	4,080
	1,279	1,293	113,578	82,002	1, 458, 860	461,210	115, 500	328,180	531, 644	30, 480	87,560
	2,807	2,720	250,968	218,744	12, 378, 700	2,107,860	488, 480	1,463,692	2, 655, 295	182, 270	16,810
	8,004	2,828	246,978	202,799	3, 998, 690	1,384,980	288, 180	765,975	1, 411, 203	112, 540	49,590
	1,884	1,294	162,224	106,891	3, 871, 230	748,280	146, 650	687,829	702, 685	48, 070	1,100
Steuben Sulliyan Switzerland Tippecanoe Tipton	1,956	1,910	185, 889	189, 657	5, 345, 790	1, 471, 170	280, 690	965, 972	1, 888, 668	93, 110	710
	8,239	8,110	272, 012	227, 785	7, 618, 170	1, 589, 750	269, 920	1,555, 940	1, 771, 417	98, 470	4,840
	1,802	1,750	136, 047	110, 565	2, 434, 180	845, 960	152, 960	501, 766	870, 590	44, 600	15,020
	2,517	2,420	298, 842	259, 795	18, 727, 180	2, 296, 750	382, 830	1,599, 188	2, 852, 021	270, 500	11,120
	2,290	2,214	162, 597	139, 370	7, 762, 400	1, 385, 680	836, 480	1,429,008	1, 881, 051	74, 230	2,990

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

	NUMBER C	number of farms.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.				EXPEND	ITURES.
counties.	Total.	With build- ings.	Total.	Improved.	Land and improve- ments (ex- cept build- ings).	Buildings,	Imple- ments and machinery.	Live stock,	Value of products not fed to live stock.	Labor.	Fertili- zera.
Union	1,970 1,858	819 1,900 1,290 2,729	101,710 142,287 140,984 233,996	79, 951 120, 619 112, 199 192, 043	\$4,004,740 5,766,290 5,570,900 8,480,440	\$956, 190 1,755, 970 902, 840 1,885, 020	\$160, 770 272, 730 163, 270 259, 680	\$618, 350 616, 884 722, 381 1, 086, 112	\$1,080,469 1,812,734 1,009,561 1,642,242	\$69,750 158,900 61,220 165,630	\$29, \$40 17, 650 660 2, 660
Wabash Warren Warriek Washington	1,506 2,982	2,612 1,441 2,891 2,870	253, 392 218, 232 236, 857 816, 515	205, 686 185, 085 202, 705 218, 116	8,797,870 9,981,030 4,652,220 4,110,760	2, 473, 990 1, 352, 210 1, 188, 380 1, 042, 840	391, 590 242, 080 295, 760 260, 460	1, 667, 394 1, 275, 208 778, 310 984, 378	2, 186, 108 1, 994, 545 1, 260, 475 1, 305, 317	99, 860 162, 500 80, 410 71, 050	8, 170 1, 870 42, 010 63, 080
Wayne	2,583 2,884 2,895 2,113	2,502 2,791 2,297 2,062	250, 407 232, 483 813, 194 206, 810	200, 713 190, 475 258, 605 154, 573	9,755,260 8,060,460 12,048,690 5,850,470	2, 476, 980 2, 227, 200 1, 830, 150 1, 858, 780	414, 960 424, 170 809, 270 805, 140	1, 493, 008 1, 412, 180 1, 546, 826 1, 202, 208	2, 414, 514 2, 028, 776 2, 168, 650 1, 484, 210	166, 140 105, 190 143, 440 81, 060	45,820 9,510 8,670 1,020

During the last decade the number of farms increased at about the same rate in nearly all the counties of the state. Fayette, Franklin, Hamilton, Noble, Tippecanoe, and Whitley show slight decreases. Increases in total and in improved farm acreage are shown for most counties, losses occurring in but three instances.

The average size of farms is largest in the northwestern counties, and smallest in the central and southern counties where dairying and truck farming are the principal branches of agriculture. The average for the state is 97.4 acres. The average value of farms is \$3,793. Nearly three-fourths of the counties show gains over the values reported in 1890, those showing decreased values being, for the most part, hay and grain and live-stock farms in the eastern half of the state. The average value per farm of implements and machinery is \$123, being lowest generally in the counties where hay and grain and live-stock farms predominate. The total and average values of live stock for the state, as reported in 1900, are greater than in 1890, only a few counties showing decreases.

The average expenditure per farm for labor in 1899 varied greatly in the different counties. For the state it was \$44, ranging from less than \$6 in some counties to nearly \$170 in others. The total expenditure for fertilizers in 1899 was nearly twice as great as in 1889, increases being general throughout the state.

FARM TENURE.

Table 4 gives a comparative statement of farm tenure for 1880, 1890, and 1900. The farms operated by tenants are divided into two groups designated as farms operated

by "cash tenants" and farms operated by "share tenants." These groups comprise, respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or farm produce, and (2) farms operated by individuals who pay as rental a stated share of the products. In Table 5 farms of specified tenures are classified for 1900 according to race of farmer, and the farms operated by owners are subdivided into four groups designated as farms operated by "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers." These groups comprise respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who own all the land they cultivate; (2) farms operated by individuals who own a part of the land and rent the remainder from others; (3) farms operated under the joint direction and by the united labor of two or more individuals, one owning the farm or a part of it, and the other, or others, owning no part, but receiving for supervision or labor a share of the products; and (4) farms operated by individuals who receive for their supervision and other services a fixed salary from the owners.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES: 1880 TO 1900.

YEAR. Total number of farms			OF FARM		PER CENT OF FARMS OPER-			
	of farms,	Owners.1	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Owners,1	Cash tenants,	Share tenants.	
1900 1890 1880	221, 897 198, 167 194, 018	158, 449 147, 885 147, 963	12, 981 10, 936 8, 582	50, 487 89, 846 37, 468	71, 4 74, 6 76, 8	5.8 5.5 4.4	22, 8 19, 9 19, 8	

[&]quot;Including "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers."

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER.

PART 1.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

RAOE.	Total number of larms.	Owners.	Part owners.	Owners and tenants.	Man- agers,	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
The State	221,897	120, 948	81, 599	3, 680	2,222	12,961	50, 487
WhiteColored 1	220,835 1,062	120, 559 389	31, 415 184	3, 651 29	2,213 9	12,841 120	50, 156 331
PART 2	PER CI	ENT OF	FARMS (OF SPEC	IFIED T	ENURES.	
The State	100.0	54. 5	14.2	1.7	1.0	5.8	22,8
WhiteColored 1	100.0 100.0	54.6 36.6	14. 2 17. 3	1.7 2.7	1.0	5.8 11.3	22.7 31.2

1 Including 19 Indians.

In the last two decades the total number of farms has increased 27,884, or 14.4 per cent. In the same period the number of farms operated by owners increased 10,486, or 7.1 per cent; by cash tenants, 4,379, or 51.0 per cent; and by share tenants, 13,019, or 34.7 per cent. Between 1880 and 1890 the number of farms operated by owners decreased slightly, but the number operated by tenants increased during both decades, particularly between 1890 and 1900. For each period the relative number of farms operated by owners decreased, while those of cash and of share tenants increased. Of the white farmers, 70.5 per cent owned all or a part of the farms they operated and 29.5 per cent operated farms owned by others. The corresponding percentages for colored farmers are 56.6 and 43.4.

No previous census has reported the number of farms operated by "part owners," "owners and tenants," or "managers," but it is believed that the number conducted by the last-named class is constantly increasing.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

"Tables 6 and 7 present the principal statistics for farms classified by race of farmer and by tenure.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE, WITH PERCENTAGES.

BACK OF FARMER,	Num- ber of	NUMBI	ER OF ACRES	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.		
AND TENURE	farms.	Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State	221,897	97. 4	21, 619, 628	100.0	\$978, 616, 471	100.0
White farmersColored farmers1	220,835 1,062	97. 7 50. 4	21, 566, 148 58, 480	99.8 0.2	976, 225, 182 2, 391, 289	99.8 0.2
Owners Part owners Owners and tenants Managers Cash tenants Share tenants	120, 948 81, 599 8, 680 2, 222 12, 961 50, 487	93.1 106.3 130.1 223.8 82.1 98.3	11, 260, 247 8, 359, 568 478, 748 496, 216 1, 063, 987 4, 960, 867	52, 1 15, 5 2, 2 2, 8 4, 9 23, 0	498, 588, 910 150, 674, 700 21, 801, 355 25, 394, 390 54, 754, 274 227, 902, 533	50. 9 15. 4 2. 2 2. 6 5. 6 23. 3

¹ Including 19 Indians.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

	AVI	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF-							
	Farm	property	Gross	Por cent of gross income					
RAUE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.	income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	on total invest- ment in farm property.			
The State	\$3,099	\$ 69 4	\$128	\$ 19 4	\$703	15, 9			
White farmersColored farmers1	3, 105 1, 679	697 276	128 58	495 239	705 376	15.9 16.7			
Owners Part owners Owners and tenants Managers Cash tenants Share tenants	4,038	741 689 910 1,779 574 555	122 137 162 180 110 116	494 539 678 1,193 438 434	677 787 885 1,390 682 699	16. 2 16. 5 15. 3 12. 2 16. 2 15. 5			

¹ Including 19 Indians.

Of the farms of the state 99.5 per cent are operated by white farmers and 0.5 per cent, by colored farmers. The average size of the farms of colored farmers is a little more than half that of farms operated by white farmers, and the average values of all forms of their farm property, except buildings, are approximately one-half as great as the corresponding averages for farms of white farmers. Their buildings are worth somewhat more than one-third as much per farm as those of white farmers. The slightly higher percentage of gross income shown for colored farmers is in keeping with the small average size of their holdings, a factor which naturally involves more intensive cultivation than is practiced by the operators of the larger farms. This is substantiated by reference to Table 9, which shows that the percentage of gross income for the fifth group of farms, the average size of which is 73.9 acres, is higher than the percentage shown for farms of colored farmers, although their average size is but 50.4 acres. From this it may be inferred that when the farms are of nearly equal size the white farmer cultivates the soil more intensively than the colored.

The farms operated by their owners comprise more than half the agricultural land of the state and more than half of the total value of farm property. Farms operated by managers have the highest average acreage and the highest average values for all forms of farm property. The percentage of gross income, however, is lower than for any other group, owing to the fact that many of these farms are adjuncts of public institutions and are not operated primarily for profit.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

Tables 8 and 9 present the principal statistics for farms classified by area.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY ARBA, WITH PERCENTAGES.

1 2 10 4	Num-	NUMBI	R OF ACRES	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.		
AREA.	farms. Average		Total.	Per cent,	Total.	Per cent.
The State	221,897	97.4	21, 619, 628	100.0	\$978,616,471	100,0
Under 8 acres	1,796 8,640 11,540 47,009 71,655 55,060 17,398 8,C81 1,094 224	2.1 6.2 14.0 35.1 73.9 100.8 207.7 328.5 682.0 1,518.4	8,718 53,229 161,446 1,650,252 5,251,514 7,200,079 3,613,295 2,654,479 691,425 840,121	(1) 0. 2 0. 8 7. 6 24. 3 33. 3 16. 7 12. 8 3. 2 1. 6	1, 948, 044 9, 548, 462 14, 272, 021 82, 445, 649 241, 745, 969 819, 204, 603 156, 603, 118 118, 076, 059 28, 780, 325 10, 896, 226	0.2 1.0 1.5 8.4 24.7 82.6 16.0 11.6 2.9

¹Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, OLASSI FIED BY AREA.

	AVE	RAGE V	ALUES PER	FARM (OF-		
	Farm	propert	1900.		Per cent of gross income		
AREA.	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.	Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	on total	
The State	\$3,099	\$ 694	\$123	8494	\$703	15.9	
Under 3 acres	400 519 679 1,098 2,303 4,141 6,667 10,589 19,505 87,678	548 435 369 363 588 869 1,185 1,659 8,193 3,852	36 40 46 67 112 162 209 277 372 450	98 111 143 226 399 625 945 1,468 3,237 6,664	256 191 229 341 581 910 1,822 1,955 3,486 5,418	28.7 17.8 18.5 19.4 17.1 15.7 14.7 14.0 18.3 11.1	

The group of farms of from 50 to 99 acres contains a larger number of farms than any other, but the group of from 100 to 174 acres comprises the largest acreage and the highest total value of farm property.

With few exceptions the average values of the several forms of farm property and of products increase with the size of the farms. The comparatively high valuation of buildings and the large gross income shown for farms of less than 3 acres each, are due to the fact that many farms of this group are city dairies, poultry farms, market gardens, and florists' establishments. The incomes from these industries are determined, not so much by the acreage of land used, as by the capital invested in buildings, implements, and live stock, and the amounts expended for labor and fertilizers.

The average gross incomes per acre for the various groups classified by area are as follows: Farms under 3 acres, \$123.91; 3 to 9 acres, \$31.01; 10 to 19 acres, \$16.35; 20 to 49 acres, \$9.70; 50 to 99 acres, \$7.86; 100 to 174 acres, \$6.96; 175 to 259 acres, \$6.86; 260 to 499 acres, \$5.95; 500 to 999 acres, \$5.52; 1,000 acres and over, \$3.57.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

Tables 10 and 11 present the leading features of the statistics relating to farms classified by principal source of income.

If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm. Similarly if vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the not farm products, it is a "vegetable" farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in the same manner. A "miscellaneous" farm is one whose operator does not derive his principal income from any single class of farm products. Farms which yielded no income in 1899 are classified according to the agricultural operations upon other farms in the same locality.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE	Num-	NUMBI	ER OF ACRES	IN	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY,						
OF INCOME.	ber of farms.	Average.	Total. Per cent.		Total,	Per cent.					
The State	221,897	97.4	21, 619, 623	100.0	\$ 978, 6 16, 471	100.0					
Hay and grain Vegetables Fruit Live stock Dairy produce. Tobacco. Sugar. Flowers and plants Nursery products. Miscellaneous	72, 091 4, 008 1, 752 107, 887 6, 338 826 33 106 84 28, 712	110.8 39.8 41.3 98.6 78.5 54.5 57.8 3.7 74.8 76.9	7, 989, 698 159, 566 72, 307 10, 638, 358 498, 945 45, 030 1, 907 613 6, 285 2, 206, 914	37. 0 0. 8 0. 3 49. 2 2. 3 0. 2 (1) (1) (1)	871, 928, 338 11, 424, 810 4, 631, 292 477, 104, 236 28, 181, 502 1, 396, 168 80, 711 865, 447 472, 541 82, 536, 326	88.0 1.2 0.5 48.8 2.9 0.1 (1) 0.1 (1) 8.4					

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

	AVI	erage v	ALUES PER	FARM (of—	, ì
PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Farm	property	1900.	Gross	Per cent of gross income	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.	income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	on total invest- ment in iarm property.
The State	\$8,099	\$694	\$1 23	\$ 494	\$ 703	15.9
Hay and grain Vegetables Fruit Live stock Dairy produce Tobacco Sugar Flowers and plants Nursery products Miscellaneous	2,969 3,002 1,098 1,651	684 568 668 732 797 881 368 2,468 1,530 575	184 78 72 127 117 59 148 126 146 98	443 182 189 594 530 202 284 80 211 310	788 558 512 717 724 509 682 2,481 3,186 452	15.3 19.6 19.4 16.2 16.9 80.1 27.9 40.6 56.6 15.7

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock, are as follows: Farms whose operators derive their principal income from flowers and plants, \$658.34; nursery products, \$42.58; vegetables,

\$14.03; fruits, \$12.42; sugar, \$11.80; tobacco, \$9.84; dairy produce, \$9.19; live stock, \$7.27; hay and grain, \$7.11; and miscellaneous products, \$5.88.

In computing these averages the total area of the farms in each group is used, and not the acreage devoted to the crop from which the principal income is derived. The wide variations in the averages and percentages of gross income are largely due to the fact that in computing gross income no deduction is made for expenses involved in operation. For florists' establishments and nurseries the average expenditure for such items as labor and fertilizers represents a much larger percentage of the gross income than in the case of "live-stock" or "miscellaneous" farms. If it were possible to present the average net income, the variations shown would be much smaller.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

Tables 12 and 13 present data relating to farms classified by reported value of products not fed to live stock.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, WITH PERCENTAGES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS	Num-	NUMBE	ER OF ACRES	IN	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.		
NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	ber of farms.			Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	
The State	221, 897	97.4	21, 619, 623	100.0	\$978,616,471	100.0	
80	789 3, 687 8, 497 87, 672 56, 936 67, 832 41, 126 5, 358	56. 1 28. 0 31. 7 44. 1 69. 8 104. 0 163. 6 882. 8	44, 266 103, 087 269, 111 1, 661, 363 3, 973, 160 7, 057, 143 6, 728, 861 1, 783, 182	0.2 0.5 1.2 7.7 18.4 32.6 81.1 8.3	1, 681, 200 8, 089, 650 8, 013, 660 53, 569, 190 146, 030, 830 812, 088, 830 850, 982, 971 103, 870, 140	0.2 0.8 0.8 5.5 14.9 31.9 35.8 10.6	

TABLE 13.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

4	ĀVI					
	Farm	property	, June 1, 1	1900.	G	Per cent of gross income
VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOOK.	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.	Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	on total invest- ment in farm property.
The State	\$8,099	\$694	\$ 123	\$ 49 4	\$ 703	15.9
80	1,512 587 593 897 1,696 8,195 6,216 14,811	275 186 227 306 474 758 1,188 2,340	24 23 27 47 86 140 216 367	256 78 96 170 309 508 913 2,275	35 75 174 367 710 1,488 3,819	4. 3 7. 9 12. 8 14. 3 15. 4 16. 9 19. 8

Some of the farms reporting no income for 1899 were summer homes kept for pleasure rather than for profit, some were idle that year, and there were others from which no reports of the products of 1899 could be secured, as the persons in charge, June 1, 1900, did not operate the farms in 1899 and could give no information concerning the products of that year. To this extent the reports fall short of giving a complete statement of the farm income of 1899.

Of the total number of farms but 5.8 per cent yielded incomes of less than \$100; 42.6 per cent yielded between \$100 and \$500; 30.6 per cent, between \$500 and \$1,000; and 21.0 per cent, over \$1,000.

LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live-stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the census of 1900. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective relation to the dairy industry, and to the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and neat cattle and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits a very close comparison with previous census reports.

Table 14 presents a summary of live-stock statistics.

TABLE 14.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE VALUES, AND NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

			on farms.	NOT ON FARMS.	
LIVE STOOK.	Age in years.	Num- ber.	Value.	Average value.	Num- ber.
Calves Steers Steers Steers Steers Steers Bulls Heifers Cows kept for milk Cows and heifers not kept for milk, Colts Horses Horses Mule colts Mules Mules Asses and burros Lambs Sheep (rams and wethers) ers).	l and under 2. 2 and under 3. 8 and over. 1 and over. 1 and under 2. 2 and over. 2 and over. 2 and over. 1 and under 2. 2 and over. 1 and under 2. 2 and over. 1 and under 2. 1 and under 2. 1 and under 2. 1 and over. 1 and over. 1 and over.	7, 165 7, 320 52, 232 1, 008 731, 354 940, 887 70, 261	\$4, 197, 697 4, 394, 549 4, 826, 857 1, 704, 857 1, 118, 307 8, 680, 138 18, 285, 504 2, 777, 104 1, 308, 117 2, 365, 668 36, 968, 203 216, 365 324, 353 8, 176, 376 16, 144 1, 681, 201 3, 776, 966 387, 709	\$9, 81 21, 38 34, 39 47, 76 88, 93 19, 84 81, 84 81, 84 24, 95 567, 36 30, 20 44, 21 116, 22 2, 30 4, 02 4, 81 116, 22 1, 8, 67	5,749 1,115 4,708 669 106 1,953 87,496 828 1,761 1,482 124,986 9,590 450 2,169 8,690 450 77,895
Goats Fowls: Chickens ² Turkeys. Geese Ducks. Bees (swarms of) Unclassified Value of all live stock	All ages	4, 484 11, 103, 006 845, 879 271, 004 280, 482 117, 148	13, 804, 893 8, 920 4, 222, 409 278, 864 960 109, 550, 761	2, 38	797

¹ The number reported is of fowls over 3 months old. The value is of all, old and young.

² Including Guinea fowls.

The total value of all live stock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$109,550,761. Of this amount 37.1 per cent represents the value of horses; 20.7 per cent, that of neat cattle, other than dairy cows; 16.7 per cent, that of dairy cows; 12.6 per cent, that of swine; 5.3 per cent, that of sheep; 8.8 per cent, that of poultry; 3.4 per cent, that of mules and asses; and 0.4 per cent, that of all other live stock.

No reports were secured of the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. If, however, the same averages are allowed, the total value of the domestic animals not on farms would be \$9,412,447. Exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms, the value of all live stock in the state is approximately \$118,963,200.

CHANGES IN LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

The following table shows the changes since 1850 in the numbers of the most important domestic animals.

Table 15.—Number of specified domestic animals on farms: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Dairy cows,	Other neat cattle.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Sheep.1	Swine.
1900	574, 276	1,110,202	751, 715	67,725	1,010,648	3, 768, 389
	579, 287	932,621	720, 035	59,644	1,081,133	3, 820, 817
	494, 944	868,810	581, 444	51,780	1,100,511	3, 186, 418
	593, 736	632,448	497, 883	43,259	1,612,680	1, 872, 230
	363, 558	705,881	520, 677	28,893	991,175	3, 099, 110
	284, 554	480,112	314, 299	6,599	1,122,498	2, 263, 776

|Lambs not included,

There have been no marked changes in the numbers of domestic animals since 1890, but nearly every class shows a slight increase. Twice as many dairy cows were reported in 1900 as in 1850. The slight decrease of 0.9 per cent shown for the last decade in the item "dairy cows" is probably due to the fact that in 1900 the term was restricted to nows kept for milk at the time of the enumeration. As a result of this restriction many cows which were milked at some time during the year were doubtless classed with "cows and heifers not kept for milk." The increase in milk produced indicates that there were actually more dairy cows in the state in 1900 than in 1890.

More than twice as many "other neat cattle" were reported in 1900 as in 1850, the increase in the last decade being 19.0 per cent. The number of horses reported in 1900 was more than double that reported in 1850, the gain since 1890 being 4.4 per cent. The present census shows ten times as many mules and asses as were reported in 1850, and a gain of 13.5 per cent in the last decade. During the last half century the number of sheep has fluctuated from decade to decade, the number reported in 1900 being 9.9 per cent less than in 1850, and 6.5 per cent less than in 1890. Since 1850 the number of swine has increased 66.2 per cent, and in the last ten years 18.3 per cent.

In comparing the poultry report of 1900 with that given in the Eleventh Census (see Table 14), it should be borne in mind that in 1900 the enumerators were instructed not to report fowls under 3 months old, while in 1890 no such limitation was made. This fact doubtless explains the apparent decrease in the number of all fowls. Compared with the figures for 1890, those of the present census show decreases as follows: Geese, 37.7 per cent; ducks, 33.8 per cent; turkeys, 81.6 per cent; and chickens, 9.8 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Table 16 is a summarized statement of the products of the animal industry.

TABLE 16.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY RAISED, ANIMALS SOLD, AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN 1899.

PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value,
Wool Mohair and goat hair Milk Butter Cheese Eggs Poultry Honey Wax Animals sold Animals slaughtered	Gallons Pounds Pounds Dozens Pounds Pounds	27,780	\$1, 491, 743 282 215, 739, 594 7, 411, 944 8, 172, 993 219, 110 40, 865, 68\ 8, 016, 695
Total			81, 947, 922

¹Includes all milk produced, whether sold, consumed, or made into butter or cheese.

²Includes the value of milk sold or consumed, and of butter and cheese made.

The value of animal products in 1899 was \$81,947,922, of which 59.6 per cent represents the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 19.2 per cent, that of dairy products; 19.1 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; 1.8 per cent, that of wool, mohair, and goat hair; and 0.3 per cent, that of honey and wax.

ANIMALS SOLD AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS.

The total value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$48,882,256, or 31.3 per cent of the gross farm income. Of all farmers reporting live stock, 185,708, or 86.5 per cent, reported animals slaughtered on farms, the average value per farm being \$43.12, and there were 164,846, or 76.9 per cent, who reported sales of live animals, with an average receipt per farm of \$247.90.

In obtaining reports of receipts from the sale of live animals, the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farm operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The quantity of milk produced in 1899 exceeded the production of 1889 by 62,946,442 gallons, or 31.4 per cent. During the same time, the quantity of butter made on farms increased 5.3 per cent, while that of choese decreased 50.5 per cent. A large part of the cheese and butter making has been transferred from the farm to the cheese factory and the creamery in the last ten years.

Of the \$15,739,594 given in Table 16 as the value of all dairy products, \$8,027,370, or 51.0 per cent, represents the receipts from sales of dairy products, and \$7,712,224, or 49.0 per cent, the value of such products consumed on the farms of the producers. Of the former amount, \$4,008,848 was received from the sale of 27,600,771 pounds of butter; \$3,852,920, from 36,562,105 gallons of milk; \$153,021, from 341,510 gallons of cream; and \$11,681, from 132,623 pounds of cheese.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The total value of the products of the poultry industry in 1899 was \$15,614,987; of this amount 52.3 per cent represents the value of poultry raised, and 47.7 per cent, the value of eggs produced. The number of dozens of eggs reported in 1900 exceeds the number reported in 1890 by 22,000,000, or 45.6 per cent.

WOOL.

In the last half century the quantity of wool produced has fluctuated from decade to decade; but for the ten years following 1890, notwithstanding a decrease of 9.9 per cent in the number of sheep, an increase of 41.7 per cent is This increase is more apparent than real, owing to the fact that the fleeces of at least 301,378 sheep were omitted from the table in 1890 but were included in a general estimate of wool shorn after the census enumeration. The average weight of fleeces increased from 6.2 pounds in 1890 to 6.5 pounds in 1900. Nearly all of the counties in which wool is produced extensively are in the northeastern part of the state.

HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS.

Table 17 presents, for the leading groups of farms, the number of farms reporting horses and dairy cows, the total number of these animals, and the average number perfarm. In computing the averages presented, only those farms are included which report the kind of stock under consideration.

TABLE 17 .- HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900.

	HORSES.			DAIRY COWS.			
CLASSES.	Farms report- ing,	Number.	Aver- age per farm.	Farms report- ing.	Num- ber.	Aver- age per farm.	
Total	202, 815	751, 715	3,7	193, 417	574, 276	8.0	
White farmersColored farmers	201, 950 865	749, 076 2, 639	3.7 3.1	192,785 632	573,085 1,191	3.0 1.9	
Owners¹ Managers Cash tenants Share tenants	148, 347 1, 899 11, 458 40, 111	529, 808 10, 622 40, 834 170, 451	3.7 5.6 3.6 3.7	189, 693 1, 783 10, 328 41, 613	427, 365 7, 669 88, 285 106, 007	8, 1 4, 8 8, 2 2, 5	
Under 20 acres 20 to 99 acres 160 to 174 acres 175 to 259 acres 260 acres and over	107,519 53,163 16,966	28, 068 317, 998 282, 586 98, 132 74, 936	1.8 3.0 4,4 5.8 8,2	13, 226 102, 126 52, 875 16, 698 8, 998	20, 450 237, 378 186, 915 76, 152 53, 381	1.5 2.3 8.6 4.6 5.9	
Hay and grain		253, 125 7, 799 3, 017 393, 556 19, 566 1, 607 69 72, 976	8.9 2.4 2.2 8.5 8.5 2.4 2.9	58, 595 2, 261 1, 049 100, 472 6, 338 590 25 24, 087	157, 205 8, 964 2, 006 305, 838 43, 887 1, 037 60 60, 284	2.7 1.8 1.9 3.0 6.9 1.8 2.4 2.5	

¹ Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."
² Including florists' establishments and nurseries.

CROPS.

The following table gives the statistics of the principal crops grown in 1899.

TABLE 18 .- ACREAGES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS IN 1899.

GROPS.	Acres.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn	4, 499, 249	Bushels	178, 967, 070	\$51, 752, 946
Wheat		Bushels	34, 986, 280	22, 228, 916
Oats	1,017,385	Bushels	34, 565, 070	7,458,682
Barley	9,588	Bushels	260, 550	100, 480
Rye Buckwheat	43, 562	Bushels	564, 800	266, 487
Buckwheat	8,684	Bushels	102, 340	51,800
Flaxseed	171	Bushels	1,394	1, 412
Kafir corn	3	Bushels	37	14
Clover seed		Bushels	472, 282	1,761,008
Grass seed		Bushels	52, 863	56, 146
Hay and forage		Tons	3, 470, 378	20, 227, 197
Tobacco	8, 219	Pounds		445,658
Hops		Pounds		52
Broom corn		Bushels		18,285
Peanuts	11	Bushels	199	228
Dry beans	2,999	Bushels	30, 171	46,281
Dry pease	533	Bushels	7,857	7,318
Potatoes	84, 245	Bushels	6, 209, 080	2, 463, 074
Sweet potatoes	8,989	Bushels	239, 487	155, 585
Onions	2,105	Bushels	505,010	269,687 4,254,748
Miscellaneous vegetables	93, 329	Gallons	170 570	4,254,745 161,935
Maple strup		Ganons	179, 576	101, 930
Maple sugar Sorghum cane	7 055	Pounds	51,900 12,569	4, 872 6, 750
Sorghum sirup	7, 800	Tons	579, 061	186, 306
Small fruits	13,115	GEITOIIS	918,001	1, 113, 527
Grapes	25,011	Centals	186, 514	350, 804
Orchard fruits	2267, 958	Bushels		48, 166, 838
Nuts		Bushels	12, 031	6, 254
Peppermint	879	Pounds	22, 880	19, 557
Forest products	1	Lounds	#2, 000	5, 235, 459
Willows	22	Tone	111	2, 224
Willows	174	_ ~ 0		400, 730
Vegetable and other seeds	79			
Nursery products				254, 893
Miscellaneous	395			
Total	11 407 798	·)	122, 502, 274

¹ Sold as cane.
² Estimated from number of trees or vines.
² Including value of raisins, wine, etc.
⁴ Including value of cider, vinegar, etc.
⁵ The greater part of this value was derived from products for which no acreage was reported.

To the total value of crops, corn contributed 42.3 per cent; wheat, 18.1 per cent; other cereals, 6.4 per cent; hay and forage, 16.5 per cent; vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, 5.8 per cent; forest products, 4.3 per cent; fruits, 3.8 per cent; and all other crops, 2.8 per cent.

The average values per acre of the various crops are as follows: Flowers and plants, \$2,303; nursery products, \$155; onions, \$128; vegetable and other seeds, \$108; willows, \$101; small fruits, \$85; grapes, \$69; tobacco, \$54; miscellaneous vegetables, \$46; sweet potatoes, \$59; Irish potatoes, \$29; peppermint, \$22; dry beans and dry pease, \$15; orchard fruits, \$12; cereals, \$10; and hav and forage, \$8. The crops yielding the highest average returns per acre were grown upon highly improved land. Their production involved the use of expensive machinery and, in addition, required a relatively great amount of labor and large expenditures for fertilizers.

CEREALS.

Table 19 is a statement of the changes in cereal production since 1849.

TABLE 19.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS: 1849 TO 1899.

PART 1.-ACREAGE.

YEAR.1	Barley.	Buck- wheat,	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.
1899	9, 533	8,684	4, 499, 249	1, 017, 385	43,552	2,893,293
1889	10, 280	9,548	8, 586, 190	1, 102, 479	62,890	2,570.017
1879	16, 399	8,846	8, 678, 420	623, 531	25,400	2,619,695

¹No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

PART 2,-BUSHELS PRODUCED.

The total area devoted to cereals in 1879 was 6,972,291 acres; in 1889, 7,341,404 acres; and in 1899, 8,471,706 acres. The increases in the acreages devoted to cereals in the last decade were: Corn, 25.5 per cent; and wheat, 12.6 per cent. The decreases were: Oats, 7.7 per cent; rye, 31.7 per cent; barley, 7.3 per cent; and buckwheat, 9.0 per cent. The total number of bushels of cereals grown in 1849 was 65,107,850, and in 1899, 249,445,610.

Of the total acreage for cereals in 1899, 53.1 per cent was devoted to corn; 34.2 per cent, to wheat; 12.0 per cent, to cats; 0.5 per cent, to rye; and 0.2 per cent, to barley and buckwheat.

In 1899 the yields per acre in bushels were as follows: Barley, 27.3; buckwheat, 11.8; corn, 39.8; oats, 33.9; rye, 13.0; and wheat, 12.1. The average production of barley in 1889 was 24.3 bushels per acre; buckwheat, 10.5; corn, 30.4; oats, 28.6; rye, 14.0; and wheat, 14.5. The decreased yields per acre of rye and wheat were due to the effects of the severe winter of 1898-99. Increased yields are shown for all spring-sown crops.

HAY AND FORAGE.

In 1900, 167,672 farmers, or 75.6 per cent of the total number, reported hay and forage crops, of which they obtained an average yield, excluding cornstalks, of 1.2 tons per acre. The total area devoted to hay and forage in 1899 was 2,442,414 acres, an increase of 4.8 per cent over the area reported ten years before. Of the various kinds of hay and forage, the acreages and yields were as follows: Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 137,721 acres and 156,329 tons; millet and Hungarian grasses, 21,273 acres and 30,203 tons; alfalfa or lucern, 844 acres and 1,266 tons; clover, 776,810 acres and 955,811 tons; other tame and cultivated grasses, 1,365,815 acres and 1,555,764 tons; grains cut green for hay, 67,757 acres and 87,215 tons; crops grown for forage, 72,194 acres and 119,020 tons; and cornstalks, 446,422 acres and 564,770 tons.

In Table 18 the production of cornstalks is included under "hay and forage," but the acreage is included under "corn," as the forage secured was an incidental product of the corn crop.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

The changes in orehard fruits since 1890 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 20.—OROHARD TREES AND FRUITS: 1800 AND 1900.

ı							
		NUMBER (OF TREES.	BUSHELS OF FRUIT,			
	FRUITS.	1900.	1890.	1899.	1889.		
	Apples	8, 624, 593 9, 586 896, 641 2, 925, 526 868, 184 723, 815	6, 089, 106 9, 049 617, 108 953, 980 204, 579 146, 378	8, 620, 278 767 228, 485 69, 333 281, 713 181, 529	8, 784, 038 850 199, 939 307, 084 157, 707 80, 852		

Of the farmers of the state 122,838, or 55.4 per cent, reported orchard fruits in 1899. The value of orchard products was not reported by the census of 1890, but in 1880 the reported value of such products was \$2,757,359, and for 1899 the corresponding value was \$3,166,388, a gain in twenty years of 14.8 per cent. The number of orchard trees increased from 8,020,260 in 1890 to 14,123,479 in 1900, the gains in the numbers of the most important fruit trees being as follows: Apple trees, 41.6 per cent; peach trees, 206.7 per cent; cherry trees, 45.8 per cent; and pear trees, 324.4 per cent.

Of the total number of trees in 1900, apple trees constituted 61.1 per cent; peach trees, 20.7 per cent; cherry trees, 6.4 per cent; pear trees, 6.1 per cent; and other fruit trees, 5.7 per cent. The corresponding percentages in 1890 were: 75.9, 11.9, 7.7, 2.6, and 1.9. Apple trees were reported in 1900 by 156,514 farmers, and in greatest numbers in Harrison, Allen, and Greene counties. The southeastern counties of Clark, Harrison, Washington, and Jefferson reported the largest numbers of peach trees, while other varieties of fruit trees were quite evenly distributed throughout the state.

In addition to the trees shown in Table 20, there were 75,184 unclassified orchard trees, with a yield of 22,987 bushels of fruit. The value of orchard products given in Table 18 includes the value of 150,727 barrels of cider, 37,976 barrels of vinegar, and 494,860 pounds of dried and evaporated fruits.

As the quantity of fruit produced in any year is determined largely by the nature of the season, comparisons between the crop of 1899 and that of 1889 can not properly be used as indications of the progress or decline of the industry.

VEGETABLES.

The value of the vegetables grown in 1899, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, was \$7,143,094, and of this amount the value of potatoes constituted about one-third. In addition to the land devoted to potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, 93,329 acres were used in the growing of miscellaneous vegetables. Of this area the products of 51,535 acres were not reported in detail. Of the 41,794 acres, concerning which detailed reports were received,

14,845 acres were devoted to tomatoes; 8,418, to water-melons; 6,072, to sweet corn; 4,640, to cabbages; 3,517, to muskmelons; 2,300, to cucumbers; 1,183, to green pease; and 869, to other vegetables.

SMALL FRUITS.

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 13,115 acres, distributed among 55,913 farms. The value of the fruits grown was \$1,113,527, an average of \$19.92 per farm. The acreage and production of the various berries were as follows: Strawberries, 4,714 acres and 9,669,710 quarts; raspberries and Logan berries, 3,277 acres and 4,210,900 quarts; blackberries and dewberries, 3,192 acres and 5,255,840 quarts; gooseberries, 617 acres and 1,077,840 quarts; currants, 577 acres and 1,044,025 quarts; and other berries, 738 acres and 829,890 quarts.

TOBACCO.

According to the census of 1850 Indiana produced 1,044,320 pounds of tobacco in 1849. The census of 1860 showed a gain of 6,948,758 pounds, or 665.2 per cent, and the census of 1870, a gain over the crop of 1859 of 1,832,014 pounds, or 16.7 per cent. In each of the three decades since 1870, however, there has been a falling off in the crop of the state. Between 1870 and 1880 there was a decrease of 452,550 pounds, or 4.9 per cent; and in the following decade, a loss of 1,162,545 pounds, or 13.1 per cent.

The present census shows that in 1899 tobacco was cultivated in Indiana by 3,990 farmers, who obtained from 8,219 acres a yield of 6,882,470 pounds, valued at \$445,658. These figures show a decrease since 1889 of 1,154 acres, or 12.8 per cent in area, and of 827,827 pounds, or 10.7 per cent in production. The average area devoted to tobacco in 1899 was 2.1 acres per farm reporting. The average yield per acre was 837 pounds in 1899, 823 pounds in 1889, and 742 pounds in 1879. The average value per pound in 1899 was 6.5 cents.

Tobacco was grown in 1899 in 80 counties of the state, the leading county being Switzerland, which contained 32.8 per cent of the acreage and yielded 35.0 per cent of the total production. The counties next in rank were Spencer and Warrick, which, with Switzerland county, contributed 67.2 per cent of the acreage, and 67.6 per cent of the production of the state.

SORGHUM CANE.

The present census shows that, in 1899, 19,232 farmers cultivated 7,955 acres of sorghum cane, which was 35.6 per cent less than was cultivated in 1889. Of the total quantity of cane 2,569 tons were sold for \$6,750 and the remainder was manufactured into 579,061 gallons of sirup,

valued at \$186,306. The crop reached the highest point in 1869, when 2,026,212 gallons of sirup were produced.

The crop was grown in 91 counties of the state, the area ranging from 1 acre in Ohio county to 477 acres in Gibson county. The average area for each farm reporting was 0.4 acre. The total value of sorghum-cane products in 1899 was \$193,056, an average of \$10 for each farm reporting. The average value per gallon of sirup was \$2.2 cents.

FLORICULTURE.

In 1899 the operators of 244 farms, including 166 commercial florists' establishments, raised flowers and foliage plants valued at \$400,730. The 166 commercial florists derived a gross income of \$403,563, of which \$391,708 was obtained from the sale of flowers and plants and \$11,855 from other products. The capital invested was \$430,678 in land, \$408,907 in buildings and other improvements, \$20,825 in implements, and \$5,037 in live stock. The expenditure for labor was \$86,895, and for fertilizers, \$3,752.

Of 3,212,380 square feet of land under glass the 166 florists reported 1,287,218 square feet, and 930 truck farmers, 1,975,162 square feet.

NURSERIES.

The 84 commercial nurserymen in the state reported sales of nursery stock in 1899 amounting to \$236,391, and other products valued at \$31,227. The total area of their farms was 6,285 acres and the gross income per acre, \$42.58. The investments were, \$813,971 in land, \$128,565 in buildings and other improvements, \$17,767 in live stock, and \$12,238 in implements. Labor cost \$54,137, and fertilizers, \$2,690.

LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

The total expenditure for labor on farms in 1899, including the value of board furnished, was \$9,685,540, an average of \$44 per farm. The average was highest on the most intensively cultivated farms, being \$644 for nurseries, \$520 for florists' establishments, \$67 for dairy farms, \$59 for vegetable farms, \$55 for fruit farms, \$51 for hay and grain farms, \$41 for live-stock farms, \$22 for sugar farms, and \$16 for tobacco farms. "Managers" expended on an average \$230; "cash tenants," \$42; "owners," \$41; and "share tenants," \$36. White farmers expended \$44 per farm, and colored farmers, \$20.

Fertilizers purchased in 1899 cost \$1,553,710, an average of \$7 per farm and an increase since 1890 of 99.8 per cent. The average expenditure was \$32 for nurseries, \$23 for florists' establishments, \$8 for hay and grain farms, \$7 for fruit farms, \$6 for live-stock farms, and \$5 for vegetable, dairy, tobacco, and sugar farms.